

SEYMOUR DAILY REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME XXVIII NO. 331

SEYMOUR, INDIANA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1907.

PRICE TWO CENTS

UNION MEETINGS

Announcement of Services for Week of Prayer.

The week of prayer will be observed with union services by five of the protestant churches of the city next week as follows:

Monday, January 3, 7:30 p. m., at First M. E. church. Subject: "Human History, a Witness for God." Speaker, Rev. L. A. Winn.

Tuesday, January 4, at the same hour, at the Central Christian church. Subject: "The Immovable Foundations." Speaker, Rev. James Omelvena.

Wednesday, January 5, at the German Methodist church. Subject: "The Church of God on Earth." Speaker, Rev. F. M. Huckleberry.

Thursday, January 6, at the First Baptist church. Subject: "Missions, the Necessary Expression of Christian Devotion." Speaker, Rev. H. Knauff.

Friday, January 7, at the First Presbyterian church. Subject: "Things Within and Without." Speaker, Rev. H. H. Allen.

All of these services will begin at 7:30. These union services have been very interesting from year to year and have been very valuable in getting the christian people of the city closer together to work for needed reforms. Much has been accomplished and the churches have learned many valuable lessons which will be helpful hereafter. All have learned to work together against the common enemy, sin and vice in all their forms, and to work for the general upbuilding of the morals of the community. When a common ground can be found on which all the churches of the city can unite we will be a long way toward solving the great moral questions which confront us. The christian people of Seymour are in the majority and consequently are directly responsible for our moral conditions and any laxity that occurs in the enforcement of the laws.

These union services have usually been well attended and this year will probably be no exception in this regard. Extra care should be taken by the janitors of each of the various churches to see that their rooms are made comfortable, as a cold house would have a bad effect on all the succeeding services of the week.

Court Closes.

The November term of the Jackson circuit court closed today. Judge Shea will hold court in Scott County the second Monday in January. Several attorneys from here went down to Brownstown this morning to transact business before the term closed.

Nazarene Church.

A watch-night service will be held this evening at the Nazarene church, beginning at 8:30. Those who desire to spend the closing hours of the old year in the sanctuary in the worship of God are invited to attend.

U. V. L.

Installation of officers Monday night. All old soldiers and their wives invited. Bean supper served after installation.

T. A. REED, Chairman.

Fresh fish at Sweany's stand. 18dtf

Big reductions on men's suits and overcoats, Dehler's. See window.

Try Sprenger's barber shop. Its the best. d31d

Have Berdon, the barber, shave you

The Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

Registered Pharmacists

Prescriptions Correctly Compounded

Phone Your Wants

Old Phone 400 New Phone 633

Progressive Dinner Party.

Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Blish and Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Blish entertained fourteen couples of young people at their beautiful homes on north Chestnut street Thursday evening with a progressive dinner party, which was one of the most elaborate and enjoyable social events ever given in Seymour. The tables were arranged to accommodate groups of four and six and a dinner of eight courses was served. Two courses were served alternately at each home, the couples progressing and receding at each course. The house and tables were artistically decorated with cut flowers, holly and greenery.

One of the most pleasant features of the evening was the novel manner of finding partners for the different courses. Before one course at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Blish each guest was presented with a miniature birch bark canoe filled with fern. Upon each canoe was a card with the number of the table and couple, the corresponding numbers being held by partners. Before the fourth course, which was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Blish, each gentleman was presented with a card attached to which was a bow of ribbon. Partners were found by matching the ribbons held by the ladies and which ran from the library to their respective tables in the dining room.

Dance.

The Christmas dance given Thursday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Thompson on North Walnut street, following the dinner party given by Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Blish and Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Blish, was one of the most delightful dances of the season. The house was beautified with flowers, plants and holiday decorations. The color appointments were red and were most beautiful. The chandeliers were decorated with smilax, the lights being surrounded by red shades, and about the room were a number of candelabra of the same color. The music room, a veritable garden, was filled with large palms ferns and cut flowers. Favors, carrying out the color scheme were given to each of the guests.

Buttermilk, country buckwheat flour, dressed rabbits. Teckemeyer. j1d

Card of Thanks.

We wish to thank the friends and neighbors for their kindness toward us in the death and burial of our son and brother, Frank Hattabaugh. We especially thank Mr. Voss and the railway men for their many favors and their courtesies, and Rev. F. M. Huckleberry, who conducted the funeral services. Your kindness is certainly very much appreciated.

MR. AND MRS. MATTHEW HATTABAUGH AND FAMILY.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to express our sincere thanks to all our friends and neighbors for the kindness and sympathy shown us in our sad bereavement in the loss of our dear son and brother, Findley, and for the beautiful floral offerings from the B. of R. T. and friends. They will ever be held in grateful remembrance.

MRS. ANNA LEE AND DAUGHTER.

Celery, lettuce and cranberries at Brand's grocery. j1d

Cakes of all kinds and excellent pies every day fresh at the Loertz bakery. Try them

Every thirtieth hair cut free. Sprenger's barbershop. j1d

Now Talk Cash Prices for Saturday

25 pounds granulated sugar.....\$1 25
2 pounds rice......5c
5 pounds navy Beans.....25c
2 1 pound box raisins.....15c
2 cans Lye hominy.....10c
2 cans tomatoes.....15c
2 qts. cranberries.....15c
2 boxes mince meat.....15c
5 pounds Sultana raisins.....25c
1 doz. sweet pickles.....5c
2 boxes sugar corn flakes.....15c
1 doz. Russet oranges.....10c
Pound Malaga grapes.....10c

HOADLEY'S GROCERY

Will always sell as cheap as they can do it

Farmers' Short Course.

The annual Short Course for Farmers and Homemakers will be held January 10 to 15, 1910 at Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana.

The program for this week has been completed and is being distributed. All departments have strengthened their respective lines of work and it is conceded that the work planned for this year is the best ever attempted by Purdue. More than forty of the best farmers of the state will assist the Purdue Faculty in the instructional work, in this way those attending will receive special attention in the class room.

Many special features will be introduced. Among these are, the Discussion of Good Roads, by L. W. Page, Director, office of Public Roads, U. S. Department of Agriculture; the Discussion of Rural Betterment, by Professor C. R. Henderson, University of Chicago; an informal reception for all member of the course by the Corn Growers Association and the State Dairy Association; the annual meetings of the Corn Growers Association and State Dairy Association; special practical instruction in the identification of weeds; special demonstration in making of spray mixtures and all methods of combating insects, and the presentation of phases of household economics of interest to homemakers.

Classes will be made for dairymen, horticulturists, corn growers, stockmen, homemakers, boys and girls, and advanced work will be given in corn and stock judging for those who have attended previous courses.

Fresh oysters at Brand's grocery. j1d

Medical Inspection.

That all school houses shall conform to natural sanitary laws is one of the legislature recommendations in the annual report of the State Board of Health, which was ordered sent to the printer Wednesday. The board also recommends that medical inspection of the schools be made compulsory. Dr. J. N. Hurty, secretary of the state board of health, has inspected schools all over the state, condemning thirty two in the last year for their unsanitary conditions. He has met with difficulty in getting the proper sort of buildings erected to replace those condemned and hopes to get legislation to make it possible to order the erection of buildings that will conform to "natural sanitary laws."

Recalls Battle.

Frederick Miller recalls that forty-seven years ago today occurred the battle at Parker's Cross Roads, in Tennessee, in which the 50th Indiana regiment participated. Col. Cyrus L. Dunham was in charge of the regiment. Some local men other than Mr. Miller who were in that battle were Ben Carter, James Honan, John Dixon, Joe McNalley, Elisha Ruddick, George Humphrey, Mose Burdsall, Bish Benton, George Reich, Al Fleenor and others who belong to Jackson county. It was a sharp conflict and members of the 50th who are yet living remember it very distinctly. Colonel Dunham had two horses shot under him during the battle.

Fresh oysters at Brand's grocery. j1d

Business Change.

We have purchased the business of the Don C. Hoover Ice Company, the change effective January 1. Ice will be delivered anywhere within the city limits. Your patronage will be appreciated. Phones 645, and 621 mutual.

CLAUDE CARTER.
HARRY JONES.

Pythian Sisters.

All members are urged to be present next Monday evening, January 3. Election of officers and business of importance.

JENNIE GLASSON, M. E. C.
MYRTLE MORTON, M. of R. & C. j1d

Celery, lettuce and cranberries at Brand's grocery. j1d

DREAMLAND TONIGHT

"The Cattle Thieves"
Illustrated Song
"Strolling Home with Jennie"
By Miss Lois Reynolds.
Piano: Miss Edna Robbins.

SALESMEN MEET

Whitmer Medicine Company Men Get Together.

Several of the men who travel for the Whitmer Medicine Company, met here today and took dinner with W. P. Masters, the proprietor, at the New Lynn Hotel. They were here to talk over their work and confer with Mr. Masters about the work ahead for the coming year. They found the meeting in which there was a general exchange of ideas, quite helpful. Each man present has charge of an entire county in which he drives a wagon and sells direct to the people, the goods put out by the company. Those present were: J. W. Briner, of Washington county, Thos. Kershner, of Jackson county, Willis Carlock, of Jennings county, D. W. Taught, of Scott county, L. W. Carlock, of Jefferson county, and Frank Dilk, of Ripley county. The reports made today show that each one of these men is doing a good business, and the outlook for a still better business in 1910 is excellent.

Besides these county men the company has five route wagons that go into different counties, each covering a regular route. The business of the company has been growing rapidly since Mr. Masters took charge. The line of remedies and extracts manufactured and sold are standard and find a ready sale. A full line of spices will be added in the near future.

Purchases Coal Business.

U. G. Miller has purchased the coal, cement and lime business of Mrs. A. W. Mills, and took charge of the business Thursday. This is an established business and has always enjoyed a good trade. Mr. Miller will continue the coal and lime business and will add several new lines. He will carry a supply of kindling and will also handle various kinds of building brick. Mr. Miller is a good business man and will command a good trade. Mrs. Mills has been sick for a month and unable to look after the business.

GREAT RADIUM FIND

Colorado to Furnish the World With the Precious Stuff.

Denver, Col., Dec. 31.—The largest known body of pitch-blende ore in the world has been discovered in the German mine at Central City, Col. Assays brought to Denver by Herman Fleck, professor of chemistry of the Colorado School of Mines, show that the ore runs almost treble the highest percentage of all uranium mines before discovered. The strike means that the demands of the scientific and medical world for the precious radium, which sells for \$2,500,000 an ounce, will be satisfied at an early date.

New Treasurer.

Henry Price will become treasurer of Jackson county tomorrow, succeeding Adam Heller, who has served two terms as treasurer and several years before as deputy. Henry Alberring will be Mr. Price's chief deputy. Mr. Price moved to Brownstown a few weeks ago. He was elected for a term of two years but is not likely to have any opposition for a second nomination.

Dr. J. Whitmer Dead.

Mrs. H. C. Whitmer received a telegram this afternoon stating that Dr. J. Whitmer, father of the late Dr. H. C. Whitmer, was dead at his home in Rushville, O. He was the founder of Whitmer Medicine Company, of Ohio, and was known here.

Born.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Emmert Meyers, of S. Carter St., Thursday, Dec. 30, a daughter.

Notice

Reduced prices on men's odd trousers, Dehler's. See window.

Friday and Saturday Specials

Guaranteed flour.....69c
Patent flour.....75c
Picnic ham, per lb.....14c
Fancy breakfast bacon, per lb.....20c
Heavy bacon, per lb.....15c
Smoked jowibuts, per lb.....14c
Western granulated sugar, per 25 lb. sack.....\$1 30
Eastern granulated sugar, per 25 lb. sack.....1 35
2 cans lye hominy.....15c
2 cans standard corn.....15c
2 cans standard peas.....15c
2 cans table peaches.....25c
3 bars Star or Lenox soap.....10c
Cranberries, 3 quarts.....25c
Oranges, per doz.....15c
Celery, grapes, Grimes' golden apples, grape fruit, bananas, nuts, etc., etc.

MAYES CASH GROCERY
Phone 638. All goods delivered.

Will Grade English.

The State Board of Education has adopted a new rule, whereby it is believed that the standard of English, in both common schools and high schools will be raised. The new rule provides that in all examinations of English and grammar, the English of the answers shall be graded. In the common school examinations, a basis of ten per cent is to be made on the English used, and a basis of ninety per cent used on the corrections of the answers. In the high school lists a basis of twenty-five per cent is to be used in grading the English used and a basis of seventy-five used in grading the answers.

Birds Starving.

Because of the deep snow which covers the fields, the quails and imported Hungarian pheasants are finding it difficult to obtain food and it is said that many of them are starving. Many of the farmers of the state, especially those whose lands are included in the game preserves, are clearing the snow from the ground in the sheltered places, and placing seeds and grains for the birds. A number of the farmers of this county have regular feeding places each year, and are always careful to provide food for these valuable birds.

Shop Changes Hands.

Cleveland Stewart has purchased the New Lynn barber shop of Elmer Johnson. He will give the same a general overhauling and make some interior improvements which will add to the appearance and convenience. Mr. Stewart has been employed by Mr. Johnson for the past two years and is a competent barber. He took charge of the shop Wednesday. Mr. Johnson will remain in the shop for the present in the employ of Mr. Stewart. This shop is well located and has always had a good patronage.

No Smallpox.

No cases of smallpox have developed in Scipio from a reported exposure to the disease two weeks ago and it is now believed that none will develop. There are some in the neighborhood who declare that the sick man who was in Scipio did not have the smallpox. However, all who were exposed or supposed to have been exposed have been vaccinated. At about the time of the smallpox scare at Scipio diphtheria broke out in the neighborhood. The disease is now epidemic and three children have died from it.

C. of H. Watch-Meeting.

As usual the members of the Court of Honor will give their annual watch-meeting and entertainment in their hall in the Hustedt block this evening. The room will be made comfortable and pleasant for all the members of the order who want to have a good social time and enjoy the entertainment. There will be a variety of numbers on the program and something to suit everybody.

Funeral.

The funeral of George Cole, who died Tuesday afternoon, occurred Thursday afternoon at 2:30 at his residence on N. Chestnut street. The funeral was in charge of the Elks lodge, quite a number of whom were present besides many other friends of the family. The remains were interred at Riverview cemetery.

Closing Notice.

The post-office will be closed New Year's day, January 1, 1910, from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. Open from 6 p. m. to 7 p. m. The carriers will make the usual morning delivery and evening collection. Carrier windows will be open from 6 p. m. to 7 p. m. Office will close at 7 p. m.

W. P. MASTERS, P. M.

Purchase Three Carloads.

C. O. Dupy, of Pawnee, Ill., T. M. Smith, of Kimbundy, Ill., and T. J. Harris, of Smithfield, Ill., were in this city Thursday on business and each purchased a carload of buggies of the Ahlbrand Carriage Company. They were accompanied by H. C. Whithe, state agent of the Ahlbrand's in the state of Illinois.

AT THE NICKEL TONIGHT

"THE SENORITA"
A Good Western Drama
ILLUSTRATED SONG:
"When Sweet Marie was Sweet Sixteen"
By MISS ANNA E. CARTER

Buys Ice Business.

Claude Carter and Harry Jones have purchased the ice business of Don C. Hoover, the change being made January 1. The new company will be known as the Carter-Jones Ice Company. The men purchasing this business are well known in Seymour and Jackson county and are recognized as progressive young business men. Mr. Carter has been a salesman at the Hub Clothing Store for several years and has much business ability. Mr. Jones is a city mail carrier and has been for over five years and he is a very accommodating and efficient postman. The new company will make deliveries to any point within the city limits, and will receive their share of patronage.

Six O'clock Closing.

We, the undersigned merchants of Seymour, will close our places of business at 6 o'clock p. m. except Monday night until 8 o'clock and Saturday night as usual, beginning Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1910:

Ideal Dry Goods Store T. M. Jackson
Thomas Clothing Co. Bee Hive
Gold Mine Dept. Store Richard Bros.
Chas. R. Hoffmann A. W. Spreen
W. L. Johnson W. Stratton
Seymour Dry Goods Co. J. G. Laupus
W. H. Reynolds J. A. Hoadley
M. Huber & Bro. I. Shubinski
Zelma B. Leas John A. Ross
Minnie Hustedt Dehler Stores
A. Steinwedel W. F. Bush
Able's Dry Goods Store

Beware of Ointments for Catarrah That Contain Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they do is tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure to get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by all druggists. Price 75c per bottle.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Shareholders Meeting.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the First National Bank, of Seymour, Indiana, will be held at its banking house on Tuesday, January 11th, 1910, at 10 a. m., for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before it.

j1d J. H. ANDREWS, Cashier.

Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the stockholders of the new Building and Loan Association will meet at the Secretary's office, at 7:30 p. m., on Tuesday, January 4, 1909, for the purpose of electing nine directors, and the transaction of other business.

j4d HARRY M. MILLER, Secy.

Farm For Rent.

Good bottom farm on Jennings and Jackson county line, to right party,—200 acres.

306 W. 2nd St. TIP BARNES
Seymour, Ind. d&wtf

1910 Calendar pads at the REPUBLICAN office, 1 cent each; with holly cover, 2 cents each. tf

Dr. Knapp, of Vincennes, will make his usual visit to Brownstown Saturday, Jan. 15. j14fawk

Mrs. Mabel Shields went to Bedford today, where she will be the guest of her friend Miss Helen Norton.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson

We Give You Express Service At Freight Rates To and From LOUISVILLE I. & L. Traction Co.

THE REPUBLICAN

JAY C. SMITH, Editor and Publisher
EDW. A. KEMY, Editor

SEYMOUR, INDIANA.

INDUSTRIAL WORLD.

The Iron Age says the structural steel trade, which seemed a few weeks ago to be entering a quiet period, has taken on new activity. Rail buying keeps up. The Great Northern is reported to have taken 40,000 tons for next year and the New Haven's needs are put at 15,000 tons. An order for 20,000 tons additional for one of the Harriman lines has gone to the Tennessee mill.

The Iron Trade Review has this to say of business during the past week: Following the record breaking of October in manufacturing and selling iron and steel products the trade is showing a disposition to slacken its pace. While specifications on finished products continue very heavy there is not the rush of last month, and some mills expect conditions are beginning to prevail. Plate manufacturers estimate that from 25,000 to 30,000 cars are now being figured on. Rail sales of the week included about 100,000 tons by the Illinois Steel company to a number of roads, 20,000 tons by the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad company to the Illinois Central and 24,000 tons by the Carnegie Steel company. It is expected that work will soon be begun in the building of the Brooklyn subway, which will require from 25,000 to 30,000 tons of various kinds of structural material.

The American Shipbuilding company has received contracts for four more or boats for furnace interests in the central west, each will be about 900 tons but the first two will be steel plates being required. The aggregate cost of construction is estimated at about \$1,250,000.

The car orders now pending, some of which are expected to be placed at any moment, will require about 250,000 tons of steel plates and shapes.

The Carnegie Steel company has issued official notice of its intention to build an immense finishing mill plant at Girard, O., adjoining the Ohio works here. The new mills will have a capacity of 30,000 tons per month, to be increased to 60,000.

The Baltimore Car & Foundry company, which was recently absorbed by the Standard Steel Car company, will resume operations in full about December 1. Approximately 500 new cars will be given work, against about 500 now employed at the plant. The works will be greatly enlarged, and when the additions are made it is said from 3000 to 4000 men will be carried on the payrolls, involving disbursements of from \$36,000 to \$48,000 weekly.

The Carnegie Steel company has purchased some 10,000 tons of foreign ferro manganese from foreign makers at about \$45 per ton, delivered in Pittsburgh, for the first half of 1910, and a Pittsburgh dealer is credited with having purchased a similar amount at a slightly higher figure for deliveries running over the whole of next year. The expectation is that ferro manganese will rule higher in the new year.

Orders for between 200,000 and 300,000 tons of rails have been closed. It is understood that while the bulk of the New York Central system contracts for rails will go to the Buffalo and Chicago mills that a fair tonnage will be rolled at Pittsburgh, and also that the Bethlehem and Pennsylvania Steel companies will have a small share, while a few thousand tons for the Michigan Central roads in Canada will go to a Dominion mill.

The United States Steel corporation will spend \$500,000 for a universal Portland cement company at Huntington, Ind., between Indiana Harbor and Gary, to double the size of its present plant and make it the largest cement manufacturing plant in the world. It will then have a capacity of 6,000,000 barrels a year. The plant now utilizes all the Illinois Steel company's slag at South Chicago, and will use up all the slag of the Indiana Steel company at Gary.

The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing company has begun work on 130 new motors ordered for the Long Island railroad. The contract means the outfit of about \$1,000,000 by the Long Island company. The motors will each be of 200-horsepower.

Negotiations have been completed for the location at Welland, Ontario, of a large steel plant, in which smelting will be done by electricity. Fifty acres of land have been bought and five vessels already are under contract to deliver ore.

The McClintic-Marshall Construction company of Pittsburgh has purchased fifty acres of ground at Indiana Harbor, Ind., and will begin work on a structural steel plant at once. The new plant is to cost about \$500,000. Within a year the plant is expected to be ready for operations, when from 1000 to 1500 men will be given employment.

Work has been begun on improvements at the South Sharon (Pa.) plant of the American Steel and Wire company on improvements to cost \$750,000. The mill, wire and barbed wire departments will be extended 300 feet and a new galvanizing department, 400 feet long, installed, while seventy-five additional wire blocks will be placed in operation.

The Great Northern railroad has placed contracts for 40,000 tons of heavy section rails with the Illinois Steel company for 1910 delivery. It is also reported from Chicago that the Illinois company has been awarded about 56,000 tons of New York Central tonnage, including about 35,000 tons for the Lake Shore and 21,000 for the Michigan Central and Big Four railroads. The contracts recently taken by the Chicago mills aggregate about 100,000 tons.

In the Pittsburgh district several of the steel mills are running "double-turn" in certain departments, while in others demands are so heavy delays are occasioned through shortage of necessary material. In nearly all the mills the number of men employed equals or exceeds the high figures in the months before the panic of October, 1907. So active is the iron and steel industry, plants that at one time had been abandoned—permanently, it was believed and announced—have been recommissioned and are again in full operation. This applies to plants which stood idle for some years. When a certain addition to the wheel plant of the Carnegie Steel company at Homestead is finished, the wheel capacity of that company will be the largest in the world.

The Iron Trade Review says that the pace at which iron and steel plants are being driven is shown by the fact that the steel corporation and its subsidiaries in October established 141 new records, some of them at plants which are op-

erating only during periods of unusual prosperity. New records were also made by many independent steel interests.

The Iron Age states that car works have taken some further large orders, and one builder of steel cars has 30,000 cars on its books, enough to keep its largest plant busy an entire year. The difficulty of getting material from the mills greatly impedes the delivery of new cars. Rail purchases for 1910 are estimated to be close to 1,500,000 tons thus far, of which 60 per cent. has been taken by Chicago district mills.

The American Iron and Steel Manufacturing company, Lebanon, Pa., will install a plant for the production of 50,000 to 60,000 tons of steel billets per annum by an electric process. The product will be consumed by the company.

The growing importance of the south as a manufacturing center is recalled by the announcement that the American Steel and Wire company will at once begin the erection of a wire mill in the Birmingham district. It will cost \$3,000,000, and will have a capacity of 400 tons a day.

The Pennsylvania Railroad company has placed additional orders for 10,000 freight cars of which 5000 will be placed in service on the lines east of Pittsburgh and 5000 on the lines west. The allotments for the lines east comprise 3500 hopper gondola coal cars and 5000 steel tank cars to be built by the Pressed Steel Car company, and 1000 hopper gondola coal cars to be built by the Standard Steel Car company. For the lines west of Pittsburgh 2500 steel tank cars, 1500 gondola cars and 500 box cars will be built by the Pressed Steel Car company and 500 box cars by the Standard Steel Car company. These orders are in addition to those for the regular replacements on the 1909 and 1910 schedules, for which 16,000 cars had already been ordered since the first of the year. The Pennsylvania Railroad company has also ordered 27,100 tons of standard steel rails from the Carnegie Steel company for delivery early next year. The rails will be used on the lines west of Pittsburgh and Erie.

The Montreal Herald says that following the merger of the Dominion Steel and Iron company and the Dominion Coal company, negotiations will be begun for the merging of the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal company and the Soo corporation in the same combine. The four companies have a combined paid-up capital of \$89,017,600. If the proposals go through the combined companies will be capitalized at \$150,000,000 and will be the biggest industrial corporation in Canada.

Plans have been forwarded to New York for additions to the United States Steel corporation's Cleveland mills to cost, when completed, \$3,000,000. The Cleveland branches of the corporation have suffered from congestion for the past two years.

That at least \$500,000 a year was being lost to or withheld from the Krupp by the Carnegies and other steel firms using the Krupp process was the feature brought out at Pittsburgh in taking testimony in the case of the Krupp and the Carnegies against the Midvale Steel company. The last named concern is accused of unwarranted use of ideas patented by the Krupp and for the use of which the Carnegie Steel company and others in the United States have for years paid royalties.

A contract involving about \$1,750,000 has been secured by the American Bridge company for the making and erection of the fabric of the new municipal bridge across the Mississippi river at St. Louis. This will be the first big bridge in the world to be erected of nickel steel. It was at first planned to use ordinary steel, of which 24,000 tons would be required, but it was decided to take the lighter, but stronger and more expensive nickel steel, of which 17,000 tons would be required. Nickel steel is estimated to be one-half stronger than ordinary steel. The cost of making, fabricating and erecting the steel work across the Mississippi will be about \$100 a ton, or five cents a pound.

Large orders for steel cars continue to be the leading feature in the placing of new work, and one authority estimates that contracts for fully 35,000 cars will be awarded within the next few months. This is an enormous volume of business, and will require over 500,000 tons of steel.

Railroad car and locomotive builders have been notified that the manufacturers of the steel entering into their products will no longer sign contracts for delivery at present prices and that on December 1 a new schedule embodying general advances the extent of which has not yet been announced will go into effect.

The Lehigh Valley railroad has placed orders in the equipment market for 2000 freight cars. Of this number 250 steel gondola cars will go to the Cambria Steel company and 750 steel gondolas and 1000 steel box cars to the Standard Steel Car company.

The tin mills have practically no unsold tonnage for this year, their prospective production being specified, while contracts booked will carry them practically to the end of the first quarter. The sheet mills are booked solidly for this year, and have fully half of the first quarter tonnage sold in all grades. In blue annealed sheets they are booked farther ahead.

There does not seem to be any question in the minds of the leaders in the iron and steel trade that 1910 will break previous production records. With a pig iron already attained, with some old furnaces not yet blown in, and more than a half a dozen altogether new furnaces scheduled for completion well before April 1, the country's pig iron capacity will easily be beyond 32,000,000 tons a year, and with some additional furnaces coming in after April 1, it would be possible to make it between 32,000,000 and 33,000,000 tons in the calendar year 1910. The expectation is that actual production will closely approximate the capacity, and if the expectation is realized, the outputs of between 25,000,000 and 26,000,000 tons in 1906 and 1907, considered so remarkable at the time, will look rather small.

A better demand is experienced for light section rails and it is difficult for industrial roads to obtain early deliveries for such weights. Heavy section rails, however, for December delivery are more readily available. It is estimated that total contracts for heavy sections for 1909 and 1910 delivery thus far placed aggregate 3,200,000 tons, of which 1,700,000 tons are for shipment this year.

A Big Gun Soon to Be Tested.

The fourteen-inch gun just completed by the Midvale Steel company, of Philadelphia, has been taken to the Washington navy yard, where the finishing touches will be given, including the installation of the breech mechanism. As soon as the gun is ready for the firing tests it will be towed to the proving grounds at Indian Head, Md. If the tests are a success the new type of gun may take the place of twelve-inch guns in the turrets of new battleships.

FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS

The Question?

Mary had a little lamb;
For it she could take care.
Her affection was transplanted
To a little Teddy bear.

Of this she also weaned,
As so often is the case,
And a saucy Billy Possum
Came to take poor Teddy's place.

And now I often wonder,
What will be the end of the rule,
Will she lavish her affections
On a little Bryan mule?

—Lippincott's.

Mortgage Investment.

The return on capital put into safe mortgages is lessening. Six per cent. is an exceptional yield, the prevailing rate on farm loans being about five, and that on real estate loans in the big cities four and a half. These are the rates on the absolutely safe mortgages; various companies offer—and pay—higher rates, but the distinction must be made between the company that borrows money on its bonds to use in real estate speculation and the company whose bonds are based on conservative first mortgage and good property. As always, the risk increases with the increase of rate of promised return. In England it is usually said that real safety can not be assured until 4 per cent. or under is reached.

With the limit of safe return known, the problem of getting the average investor to buy mortgage bonds of Wildcat promoters and the chronic anti-savings bank financiers work diligently to divert money into speculative ventures. The good, safe mortgages in New York city, for instance, are quickly taken up by the few big customers like Mrs. Hetty Green, Mrs. Russell Sage, the life insurance companies, and so on.

The average mortgage in New York is too large for a small investor, but arrangements have been made by one or two companies that deal in this sort of securities to issue certificates in denominations ranging from \$200 to \$5000, secured either by large, first mortgages or a number of smaller ones. These certificates are sold outright, and the \$200 ones can be bought on the installment plan by buyers who want absolute safety, and no worry about the property being the mortgage. The companies guarantee an income of 4 1/2 per cent. and insure the certificate holder against loss. One of the companies dealing in mortgage certificates has been so well managed since its organization, seventeen years ago, that no investor has ever suffered the loss of a dollar, and one of them claims that it has itself had no losses.—Collier's.

Votes for Women in Denver.

"It was a decided mistake to give women the right of the ballot," says a woman politician of Denver in "Women and the Ballot." "But now that they have it, in my belief it is as much the duty of a woman to exercise that right as it is for her to observe her religious duties or to take proper care of her home. The average woman is better than the average man. At least that is my observation. The average woman is a politician—only she is worse." If the rank and file of women would join in one concerted movement to unseat both the professional man and the professional woman politician, then the right of franchise vested in women would prove a boon of inestimable value.

"Like many other women, I entered politics with the idea of purifying the political atmosphere. Since then it has been a constant struggle on my part to keep my skirts clean. It is much the same thing as a woman marrying a man to reform him. In nine cases out of ten he draws her down to his own level instead of being lifted to hers. "Women," I am continually speaking, vote to please the men. There are those who will take issue with this statement, but it is nevertheless true. Perhaps it may be different after the women are better educated in political affairs, if that time should ever come, but under existing conditions the women vote as the men suggest. Left to themselves and uninfluenced by the men, the women vote would be chaotic. We wouldn't know where we stood in an election till after the votes were all in, because women are influenced by all manner of things the ordinary mortal would not reckon with. By way of example, a really handsome man is a strong asset for any political ticket in Colorado!

"Women are by nature of a trusting disposition, and everything save love affairs, it is therefore an easy task for the men to control their votes. For that reason in planning a campaign we decide upon candidates and principles that will appeal to the men and then leave it to them to win their wives, mothers, sisters or sweethearts over to their views."

"The Difficult Boy."

As a physician, teacher and friend of boys, Dr. Taylor writes from a many-sided experience, which he addresses to teachers, physicians and parents, with a view of easing the difficulty of the problem such a boy makes, and of promoting the boy's interest as well.

Boy nature is of gay nature—every mother finds that out and the eternal feminine is a B C compared to the eternal masculine in boyhood.

Mother love is so often all heart and no head where her boy is concerned that mothers have always been known to make difficult boys from their own choice.

It is not easy to be logical and consistent and never wavering in truth and fidelity, and the eternal masculine leaps ahead so fast to take control that the mother is face to face with a conqueror before she knows it.

Then the teacher has the problem, then the wife, then society—and fortune tellers argue as to the factor of the world that is the stern hand of the law.

"A difficult boy," says Dr. Taylor, "is clearly differentiated in my mind from the backward-minded or irresponsible, although there are grounds where they merge."

Then after the consideration of circumstances and other most interesting discussion, Dr. Taylor gives advice which means so much could it be followed.

"In the earliest education, whether in family or kindergarten or school, one definite principle should be held in mind. This is motor training."

Now, what does this mean? How is a mother to give this motor training? I apprehend he means by the use of training a child to do and to form habits of doing all things in the best way. To teach law by being its representative, to teach independence and liberty by showing a child how to overcome difficulties; to put it face to face with life's needs and lead out to its thoughts. We teach the right hand to do many things. We show a baby how to use a spoon. It forms the habit. We can form habits of industry, of concentration, of regular eating and drinking.

that study hour as much as most children take up every day to learn.

Eating habits, table manners, politeness, kindness, can all become involuntary. Obedience to parents is begun during the first weeks of baby life. Dr. Taylor says, "A man does in middle life what he began to do in childhood." Mothers, fathers, look at yourselves, then consider in what groove or rut you are setting the course of your child's life. All are hampered by conditions, and the difficult boy is the product of adverse conditions.

A difficult boy is a baffling problem. When there is a special aptitude for some line of work that will present the way out of the wilderness, but usually there is nothing but the early interests. He is indifferent to study, he cannot be relied upon. He runs away and gets into quarrels, and punishment seems to amount to nothing. A mother needs to know something of sociologic problems. She should realize that this boy of hers must work in some way or his whole life will be a wrong to humanity and himself. The higher the order of work the better, but work which is discipline should be chosen. Discipline is the most difficult thing to establish. It takes in all the wisdom, all the love, all the strength of motherhood to administer, but it is the life-line.

Set up discipline in your difficult boy's life, and every strain against it will be a will his whole nature will feel as long as he lives. It will hold him to purpose. He will feel uncomfortable until he is on the line when temptation or waywardness leads him astray.

Discipline how? Discipline when?

Let us be simple and explicit. A time to get up in the morning, happy the boy that gets another kick or a loving personal call. Discipline will not allow napping afterward. Bathe and dress. Exact military order in this. Cleanliness—teeth brushed, hair combed, shoes tied, before breakfast may be eaten. It is sometimes more than a mother can to get these things done, but every day that they are not done, it is a habit. It sinks in. Observe good table manners—always—the hall-mark of good breeding—and the difficult boy likes to be sure that he is well bred. He will have a self-respect that will go far toward inspiring ambition for other attainments. He registers a credit to himself when he sees another fellow, like a dog.

He has set up, and likes to find that he knows a thing or two. Among men nothing cuts to the quick quite so sure as a slur on his "bringing up." He isn't to blame for it, and resentment at his fate, at his lack of training in the simple etiquette of daily life will take the heart out of a man when a knowledge of it would have made him a social equal of a most desirable maintenance. When there is a departure from the normal boy nature, the earliest indications should be studied very carefully. When this boy discloses a fault like a yawning earthquake, don't run, but look in, down into the sub-strata. Ancestral traits lie buried there. You may see unnumbered sins and sins, but perhaps only a bygone unfeeling, but let the light of mother love shine in clear to the lowest depth. You will need the divine love to guide yours, but never, never, never think for a moment that any fault is there to stay.

It is a point to know, to strengthen, to make solid. I do not see how discipline can be separated from moral, that is, Christian training. Even a pagan sees the ideal character as the Christian does.

Can't you go with a boy, not a difficult boy, anyway, but Christian ethics, preaching, is a pretty good example for a difficult boy, and his regeneration will be pretty certain. Mrs. I. M. Bond, in Popular Science Monthly.

Treatment of Sore Muscles.

Many physicians think that the soreness and aching in the muscles which are usually called muscular rheumatism are really not rheumatism at all but neuralgia. For this reason they prefer to call the affliction by its other name, myalgia, which means nothing more than muscular pain. It probably belongs, nevertheless, to the indefinite group of rheumatic and rheumatic like conditions frequently in persons who have other rheumatic or gouty troubles, or in whose family these affections prevail; and it is excited by the same things—exposure to cold and damp, for example; overfatigue, indiscretions in eating or drinking—that are believed to bring on an attack of rheumatism in the joints.

Any or all the muscles may be the seat of myalgia, but those most commonly affected are the muscles of the neck, of the shoulder and of the loins. In children it often takes the form of stiff neck, while in persons of middle life the muscles of the loins are not infrequently the seat of what is known as lumbago, and dreaded by those who have had previous attacks as lumbago.

When the chest muscles are affected, or the sufferer has a "stitch in the side," or pleurodynia, the pain may be so acute as to simulate pneumonia or pleurisy.

The chief symptom of muscular rheumatism is pain in the muscles affected, not usually very severe when the parts are at rest but sometimes excruciating on attempted motion. A light touch may be painful, while deep and firm pressure gives relief.

The acute attack usually begins suddenly and the pain attains its full acuteness in a few minutes, growing gradually less in the course of two or three days or a week.

In the chronic form there is almost always some soreness and aching in the affected muscles—worse in raw, damp weather.

The internal treatment is the same as for rheumatism of the joints, which is the factor in the belief that the two forms are essentially the same and due to the same cause.

The pain may be relieved by heat; the old fashioned treatment of lumbago by ironing the back is good, although a hot water bag or a hot brick will do just as well, without the disturbance that the movement of the iron causes.

Perfect rest is essential, and this may sometimes be secured by bandaging the affected part snugly.—Youth's Companion.

Research Fellowship for Women.

It is announced that Emile Berliner of Washington one of the perfectioners of the telephone and the inventor of the gramophone, has given \$12,500 as endowment of a research fellowship for women who have demonstrated their ability to carry on research work in physics, chemistry or biology. The foundation, which is in honor of the donor's mother, will be known as the Sarah Berliner Research Fellowship for Women.

Selection will be made by a committee of women, of which Mrs. Christine Ladd Franklin of Baltimore is to be the chairman.—Science.

Women of Iceland.

The women of Iceland are never idle. Each family supplies its own wants in food and raiment. The people live principally by sheep rearing and fishing and the women work as hard as the men for a livelihood. They also take a large share in the agricultural work that is done on the island, says The Queen. They ride about the country disposing of the things they produce and they may be seen loading up the cargo boats.

door work is very hard, for they have to fetch water for the cattle from long distances and to help the men mend their fishing implements, beside the bearing and rearing of children and the household work. In spite of all, however, the average duration of a woman's life is considerably longer than a man's.

There is no society in Iceland as we understand the word, but there is much practical hospitality. The women are proud of their long pedigrees, and the broad acres which have been in their families for centuries. No one is rich yet no one is very poor. They are dignified, simple and polite and are all extremely well educated. It is rare to find a man or woman who cannot read or write.

The general culture has been of a very high order for centuries, and many learned societies exist in the country. The girls receive the same education as their brothers; there are also middle grade and grammar schools where they study and they are allowed to qualify and practice as doctors. There are only about thirty schools in the island and those who cannot attend them receive instruction from the local clergymen or from wandering teachers.

The love of literature and of learning for its own sake is general among the people. They all know the Sagas, and their eyes glow with pride as they repeat the stories of the heroic deeds of their ancestors, the glorious days of their country's history, while European standard works have been translated into Icelandic and are read aloud and enjoyed at many a cottage fireside. Some of the farmers are at the same time learned men and even scholars.

In some respects the Icelandic women occupy a better position than their sisters in England and in other European lands. In 1850 a law was passed giving them equal rights of inheritance with their brothers, but it was not until twenty-four years later, when the right of self-government was given to the country, that they began to take an active part in public affairs, and since then the women's movement in Iceland has progressed steadily. Within the last three years it has gone forward by leaps and bounds, and though we hear little about it outside it is one of the most vigorous in Europe.

In 1881 unmarried women and widows over 25 who were householders or self-supporting were given the vote for parish and town councils, and fourteen years later the Icelandic Women's alliance was founded, its main object being to improve the position of the women of the country. Its members realized at once that the first step toward obtaining the political enfranchisement of women, and that no permanent good could be done without it. They therefore sent up a petition to the Althing bearing over three thousand signatures, but nothing came of it.

The National Women's Suffrage association was founded at Reykjavik on January 21, 1907. Its objects are to obtain political and civil rights for women on the same terms as for men and to interest women in the cause. Its first undertaking was to collect signatures to a petition for the full municipal and parliamentary franchise, and so eagerly was this taken up that the country only numbered about 80,000 inhabitants over twelve thousand names were obtained in four months.

In the summer of 1907 Skuli Thorodden, a member of the Althing, and editor of Riddiljinn, an important political paper, brought forward a bill to enfranchise women. It was not discussed, but was referred to a committee, and another bill was passed granting all married women in Reykjavik and Halmfjorðir who pay taxes, however small, the right to the municipal franchise and to sit in the councils.

This bill became law on January 1, 1908. This was a famous victory, and the Association for Women's Rights in conjunction with six other women's societies, at once began to prepare for the next town council elections at Reykjavik.

A committee of thirty-one was formed and four women candidates were chosen. The committee did magnificent work. They personally canvassed every woman elector, held demonstrations, gave lectures and arranged meetings, which were largely attended.

There were few absentees when the polling day came, with the result that all the women candidates were elected. On April 15 another bill was passed, further extending the suffrage, and taxpaying married women over 25 years of age who have lived a year in an electoral district. This law came into force on January 1, 1910. There now remains but the granting of it cannot long be delayed. The whole trend of public opinion is in favor of it. The newspaper, Bjorn Jonsson, editor of Isafold, the leading national paper, has promised to take up the question.

For the Hostess.

Successful entertaining depends not so much upon the entertainment as upon how it is arranged, for it is quite possible to entertain simply, and yet with such a degree of refinement, perfection of detail, choice of menu and congeniality of guests that those entertained are charmed. A criticism often made of American hostesses is that they are too simplicity and repose, that they are not always sufficiently natural or cordial to put their guests at once at their ease.

"We are often asked to give ideas for unique entertainments. Almost invariably our answer is: 'Do not attempt novelty, because it is very unsatisfactory. Keep within conventional lines, select your guests, decorations and menu with the greatest care, having your rooms just the right temperature and your lights neither too dim, nor too bright. It is these small details, seemingly trivial in themselves, which are able to make or mar a whole affair.'"

Of course, the hostess should know of Belasco that one of the reasons his plays are so successful and run so smoothly, is his great attention to the smallest details, and his insistence on constant rehearsals by even the least important characters.

Luncheons, dinners, etc., cannot, of course, be rehearsed, and yet it is known of one clever hostess who, being far from a large city, has to depend entirely upon her servants for their preparation and service, even when they are most elaborate; therefore to make sure that they will be right in every way, she has one elaborate course served every day or two when she is without guests, until her cook makes it to perfection, and sends it to the table, properly served. The result is that whenever she gives a dinner, selected from these courses, she knows that it will be cooked and served as it should be. A mistake often made, but which can easily be avoided, is trying to give luncheons or dinners beyond the powers of one's own kitchen. It is only another form of being unnatural. One should never attempt more than one can do well. Still another error made by many housekeepers is not to insist that meals be served in exactly the same way when the family is alone as when there are guests. Of course they may be, and generally are, simpler when the family is alone, but they should be attended with the same degree of care, so that the mere addition of a few courses will cause no confusion. In this way the waitress is saved from becoming flustered, and the hostess from being annoyed.—Vogue.

A new microphone, the invention of two Swedish engineers, is reported to have greatly increased the range of long-distance telephones.

GREAT MEXICAN RANCHMAN.

Vast Landed Estate of Gen. Luis Terrazas Employs 10,000 Men.

Gen. Luis Terrazas is Mexico's wealthiest man. Gen. Terrazas is 70 years old—the same age as President Diaz. The lives of both men have been full of stirring adventure. It was in reward for daring military service that Gen. Terrazas obtained from the government large gifts of land which placed him upon the road to the great fortune which he now possesses.

It is conservatively estimated that Gen. Terrazas is worth not less than \$200,000,000. His property holdings are chiefly in the state of Chihuahua, but he also has large investments in other parts of the republic.

Gen. Terrazas is the greatest land and live stock baron in the world, it is said. He owns fifteen ranches in the state of Chihuahua. The ranches embrace an aggregate area of more than 5,000,000 acres. For many years special attention has been given to raising horses upon these ranches. More than 5,000,000 head of horses are grazing upon the Terrazas land.

The cattle supply for most of Mexico comes from the Terrazas ranches. These animals now number more than 1,000,000 head and are scattered over the different properties. Gen. Terrazas' cattle holdings number more than 1,000,000 head. Several hundred thousand head of goats and sheep graze upon his land. It is said that the choicest grass-lands in northern Mexico are embraced in the Terrazas estate. Streams of running water pass through them, and the grass grows luxuriantly the greater part of the year.

Some idea of the vastness of these landed possessions may be had then it is known that more than 10,000 men are kept constantly employed looking after the live stock. The services of 1000 men are required to "ride the fences." It is the duty of these fence riders to see that the wire fences are kept intact so that the live stock cannot escape from the pastures. Many thousand miles of wire were used in constructing the boundary fences. More than a score of towns, some of them of considerable size, are upon the ranches.—Kansas City Star.

UNEARTHED EMIGRANT CACHE.

Buried by Party of Gold Seekers When Attacked by Indians

Investigating the truth of the legend which told of the cache of Indians on a party of emigrants bound in 1857 from Missouri to the Rogue River valley, Oregon, their flight through Nevada and their killing of oxen and their burial of all except necessary articles of travel, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Sill of this city unearthed a few days ago the remains of the emigrant equipment and discovered an oak box containing articles of food, knives, scissors, whiskey, nails and hammers and other accessories of the trip across the plains in the prairie schooners.

The achievement of the Sills is looked upon as particularly creditable, as many searching parties have made attempts to discover the buried articles in canyon "49," on ranch "49," owned by T. J. Cummings of Woodland.

Cummings assisted the Sills in the search, and after several days the buried articles were found and unearthed. The unearthing of the barrel required picks and shovels and several hours' work in a deep canyon.

According to legend the emigrants were



Anty Drudge Makes a Donation.

He—"I venture to ask, madam, if you would endeavor to spare me something for the Home for Broken Down Washerwomen?"

Anty Drudge—"Certainly. I'll donate a box of Fels-Naptha soap. Tell them to use it according to directions, and they will still be able to do washing, because the Fels-Naptha way banishes all the back breaking and hard rubbing of wash day; and cuts washday work in half."

Why do so many women who do their own work grow old before their time?

The weekly washing, they will tell you, is responsible for their breaking down. And they tell the absolute truth if they wash in the old-fashioned way.

Continual rubbing on the washboard is so bad on the back.

And standing over steaming suds paves the way for colds.

But the Fels-Naptha way is just as different from the old way of washing as Fels-Naptha is different from all other soaps.

Only cool or lukewarm water needed, in winter or summer, and very little rubbing required.

In a nutshell Fels-Naptha does most of the work itself without human assistance.

In using Fels-Naptha, follow the easy directions printed on the red and green wrapper

READING CIRCLE COST TOO MUCH

Indiana Teachers Decide to Cut
Down Expenses.

LOP OFF EXTRAVAGANCES

Last Year It Was Found That the Reading Circle Bureau's Expenses Amounted to \$3,000—This Being Considered Too Much, the Plan of Administering the Work Was Altered in the Interests of Economy—Officers Elected For Ensuing Year—Committee on Teachers' Pensions Continued.

Indianapolis, Dec. 31.—In its business session the Indiana State Teachers' association ripped up that part of its constitution under which the reading circle board operates, elected officers for the coming year, changed the time of its next annual convention, heard a report on the plan for pensioning teachers, and a report on the condition of the association's treasury.

The association officers for the coming year are as follows:

President—C. N. Kendall, superintendent of the Indianapolis public schools.

Vice Presidents—A. O. Fulkerson, Washington; Harry A. King, Moores Hill; Claude Trusler, Connorsville; E. P. Wiles, Muncie; W. A. Wirt, Gary, and Homer Dilworth, superintendent of Steuben county.

Permanent Secretary-Treasurer—J. B. Pearcey, Anderson.

Recording Secretary—Miss Rosa M. R. Michaels, Newcastle.

Executive Committee—Richard Park of Sullivan, chairman; Claude Reavis, Oakland City; E. A. Gladden, Scottsburg; Guy Hanna, state normal school, Terre Haute; Lee Swails, New Bethel; O. M. Pittenger, Frankfort; Ira B. Potts, Huntington; I. E. Neff, South Bend, and J. F. Haines, Noblesville.

The committee on the time of meeting made the time for the next convention the last week before Christmas.

The committee on necrology reported the death of eleven members during the year.

The auditing committee reported that the receipts of the convention a year ago were \$3,427.57 and the cash on hand before the convention of this week was \$836.03. The report said: "The finances of the association are in splendid condition."

The committee having in hand the proposition for pensioning teachers reported that it had not had time to complete its work and was continued.

The purpose of bringing about a radical change in the affairs of the reading circle board was due chiefly to an effort to cut down the cost of its operations, which has been steadily creeping up from one year to another, until last year the board's expenses amounted to \$3,000. Under the old order the members did their work on a per diem basis, including pay for days when they were at work, railroad fare, hotel bills and similar items. Under the new order each member will get \$50 a year as a salary and his railroad fare, and must "find" himself. Under changes made in the constitution the board will continue to have seven members. The state superintendent of public instruction is to be an ex-officio member, three county superintendents shall be on the board, one member shall be a city school superintendent, and the other two are to be chosen from the profession at large. This change was adopted without a dissenting vote.

MAY END IN DEATH

Serious Affray Between Brothers Reported Near Frankfort.

Frankfort, Ind., Dec. 31.—Prosecutor Robison is making inquiry into a stabbing affray between brothers that may result in the death of Valley Boyer. A few days ago in Sugar Creek township, Fernando Boyer, son of a well-to-do farmer, went to the home of his brother, Valley Boyer, and upbraided him for beating his wife with a ramrod. A quarrel followed and Fernando Boyer plunged a knife into his brother's side, severing a rib and penetrating the intestines. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Fernando Boyer on a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill, and in the event his brother dies Fernando Boyer will be charged with fratricide. The condition of the wounded man is critical.

PARENTS WERE ABSENT

Two Little Girls Burn to Death in Home Near Rockport.

Rockport, Ind., Dec. 31.—The two little daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Keller were burned to death. The parents of the children were feeding stock and the children were left alone in the house. In some manner their clothing caught fire and when Mr. and Mrs. Keller entered their home they found the charred bodies. The girls were two and a half years and sixteen months old.

The site of the new hotel in New York will be the rhythm for some occupancy.

Another baby was set in its high chair and given a cloth picture book for half an hour every day. The study time grew longer and books followed books as the boy grew. Study was a habit, and concentration enabled him to acquire in

PUT IT OFF TOO LONG

While Preparing to Buy Fire Engines Pennsylvania Town Was Burned.

Meadville, Pa., Dec. 31.—The normal school town of Edinboro was damaged by fire to the amount of \$100,000, though none of the school buildings suffered. The blaze started in the third story of the postoffice building and gutted the business and part of the residence portion of the town. The office and machinery, type and stock of The Independent were entirely destroyed. The town was wholly without fire protection, though at the moment the blaze was discovered a compositor in the Independent office was setting up an ordinance to bond the town for the purchase of fire equipment.

KEPT RECORD OF HIS DYING IMPRESSIONS

Kalamazoo Lawyer Watched
Death's Approach.

Kalamazoo, Mich., Dec. 31.—When he failed to make an appearance in court yesterday afternoon to try a case that he was scheduled to appear in, an attorney went to the office of William A. Luby, a well-known lawyer, and found him dead and on his desk was a chart in which he described the approach of the end. The chart was started Wednesday afternoon and was continued until 6 o'clock yesterday morning.

"I am not feeling well. At 12:47 I took medicine for my heart," is the first notation.

"I am taking medicine every two hours."

"At 4:20 my condition does not improve. Am still taking my medicine."

"I must have been asleep the last two hours, I do not remember," wrote Luby shortly after 7 o'clock. "Am alternating pellets."

At 9 o'clock he wrote, "I am not feeling as easy." During the next several hours there is no mention of his condition. At 2 o'clock in the morning he wrote the following: "Cold. I know my condition is serious. It is hard to breathe. I am—" and there the note ended.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY

Valuable Art Treasure Revealed by Chance in Florentine Church.

Rome, Dec. 31.—An important discovery has been made by accident in the church of Santa Maria Di Maggiore at Florence in the side chapel dedicated to the Virgin of Mt. Carmel. Monks attempted to enlarge two small niches in the wall where holy oil was kept. While removing the plaster they discovered concealed underneath two marble tabernacles representing the figure of Christ, surrounded by angels, and flanked by two columns supporting a cornice bearing a graceful floral decoration. The workmanship is exquisite and very artistic. It is unsatisfactorily attributed to Mino da Fissolo. Several of the figures are damaged, having been broken by a chisel. When the superimposed wall was raised the tabernacles were plastered over, but the masterpieces are sufficiently well preserved to not diminish their artistic value.

SPECIAL EXCURSIONS TO LOUISVILLE

Wednesday,
Saturday and Sunday,
Each Week, \$1.25

These tickets are good going on any car on date of sale. Returning good only on 11:15 p. m. car, leaving Louisville on date of sale.

J. & L. TRACTION CO.

may have strength and renewed vitality.

Vinol

contains the elements necessary to nourish every tissue and replace weakness with strength. Should it fail to do so in any case we refund the money paid us for the medicine used. Please try it.

The Andrews & Schwenk Drug Co., Seymour.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Watch for our bills announcing the biggest sale and bargain giving event of the year.

SEYMOUR DRY GOODS CO.

104 SOUTH CHESTNUT STREET.

Make this change in your morning meal:

BLACK CROSS
Ordinary coffee.

Enjoy a fragrant coffee of uniform goodness.

You can't help but be suited by one of the five kinds of

Black Cross Coffee

20c 25c 30c 35c 40c
per pound



F. W. Miller & Co.
Cleveland, Ohio

FOR SALE AT BRAND'S GROCERY.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Prevailing Current Prices For Grain and Livestock.

Indianapolis Grain and Livestock.

Wheat—Wagon, \$1.21; No. 2 red, \$1.25. Corn—No. 2, 61½c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 44½c. Hay—Baled, \$14.50 @ 15.50; timothy, \$15.00 @ 17.00; mixed, \$14.50 @ 15.50. Cattle—\$3.00 @ 7.75. Hogs—\$4.00 @ 8.80. Sheep—\$3.50 @ 4.50. Lambs—\$5.00 @ 8.25. Receipts—5,500 hogs; 1,200 cattle; 250 sheep.

At Cincinnati.
Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.30. Corn—No. 2, 63½c. Oats—No. 2, 47½c. Cattle—\$2.50 @ 6.65. Hogs—\$5.50 @ 8.85. Sheep—\$2.00 @ 4.50. Lambs—\$3.00 @ 8.00.

At Chicago.
Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.27. Corn—No. 3, 61½c. Oats—No. 2, 45½c. Cattle—Steers, \$3.00 @ 7.90; stockers and feeders, \$3.00 @ 5.20. Hogs—\$5.50 @ 8.70. Sheep—\$2.50 @ 5.70. Lambs—\$5.50 @ 8.35.

At St. Louis.
Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.29. Corn—No. 2, 62½c. Oats—No. 2, 47c. Cattle—Steers, \$6.75 @ 8.60. Hogs—\$6.75 @ 8.70. Sheep—\$3.00 @ 5.15. Lambs—\$4.50 @ 7.10.

At East Buffalo.
Cattle—\$4.25 @ 7.00. Hogs—\$6.00 @ 8.90. Sheep—\$3.00 @ 6.00. Lambs—\$5.50 @ 8.65.



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One Month.....45
One Week.....10

WEEKLY

One Year in Advance.....\$1 00

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1909

NEXT Monday at noon the new city officers will go on duty.

TONIGHT at 12 o'clock the year of 1909 ends and the year 1910 begins.

NOT for years has the winter been so severe in this section of the country as this year. Those who want winter at the holiday season should be satisfied with the weather this year.

THE women are in the majority in the State Teachers' Association, but

the men hold the offices. Why not the women get together and make a slate? It would not hurt for the men to take a back seat one year. A teachers' meeting bossed by women would be an innovation.

THE president of Cornell University made an address to some teachers of French and German this week and told them that their subjects should be cut out of schools and colleges and the time spent on studies of more utility. What he said was not altogether popular with the audience he had

Advertised Letters

The following is a list of letters remaining in the postoffice at Seymour and if not called for within 14 days will be sent to the dead letter office:

LADIES.

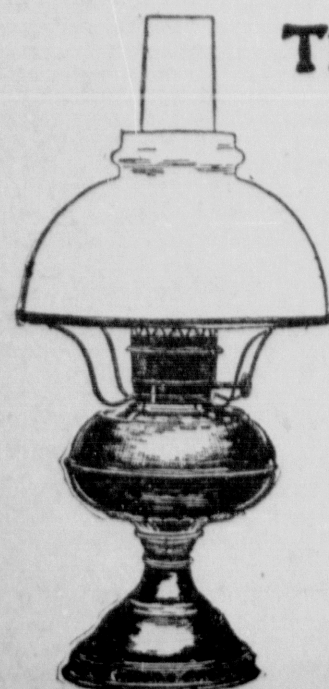
Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Carter.
Mrs. Sadie M. Crozier.
Miss Maud Miller.

GENTS.

Cassill & Marrill Co.
Mr. Jesse Parsley.
Mr. O. P. Robins.
Mr. J. V. Taylor.

WM. P. MASTERS, P. M.
Seymour, Dec. 27, 1909.

Bright and Steady The Rayo Lamp



A bright and steady light depends upon the construction of the lamp.

The best skill has put forth its best effort in perfecting the Rayo Lamp.

As the air is fed to the flame—so does the light burn. The easy-flowing current of air through the air-tube of the Rayo Lamp secures a uniform light, with never a flicker or flare.

The ideal family lamp. Made of brass throughout and beautifully nickel-plated.

The Rayo is a low-priced lamp, but you cannot get a better lamp at any price.

Once a Rayo user, always one

Every Dealer Everywhere. If Not at Yours, Write for Descriptive Circular to the Nearest Agency of the

CONTINENTAL OIL COMPANY
(Incorporated)

NOW

WASHBURN-CROSBY'S Gold Medal FLOUR

WASHBURN-CROSBY CO.

be, and...
Her...
in "The...
stage, the chorus...
The...
are star...
establishments.
One wh...
3000 pies daily, keeping sixteen wagons busy. The boss bakers do not like this display of enterprise, and are displaying a willingness to make terms with the strikers.

...a few courses will cause no commotion. In this way the waitress is saved from becoming flustered, and the guests from being annoyed.—Vogue.

—A new microphone, the invention of two Swedish engineers, is reported to have greatly increased the range of long-distance telephones.

Wool Shirts

There is nothing more comfortable and durable than a good Wool Shirt. We have a large assortment in black, blue, grey, green, olive, drab and red. - - - \$1.00 to \$2.50.

THE HUB

PERSONAL.

Maurice Burrell was in the city this morning.

Clyde Keach was here on business yesterday.

Mrs. Leroy Miller went to Brownstown yesterday.

Miss Grace Burrell went to Brownstown this morning.

Mo't Crabb was here from North Vernon yesterday.

Charles Lockwood, of Kossuth, was here this morning.

Miss Hazel Pruden was here from Cortland yesterday.

Clyde Robertson was here from Honeytown yesterday.

Miss Belle Perry was a passenger to Brownstown yesterday.

Commander John Blish, of Boston, is visiting relatives here.

William H. McConnell, of Washington, was in the city today.

J. H. Westcott made a business trip to Cincinnati this morning.

Sherman Hall, of Crothersville, was a passenger to Brownstown today.

Miss Catharine Hibner was a passenger to Greenwood this morning.

Misses Elva and Bessie Keach were here from Brownstown this morning.

Miss Stella Roseberry returned home this morning from North Vernon.

Miss Edna Downing, of Tampico, is spending a few days here, the guest of relatives.

Daniel George, druggist at Crothersville, was a passenger to Brownstown this morning.

Miss Marie Teckemeyer went to Brownstown Thursday to spend a few days with relatives.

Carl Droege is here from Milwaukee, Wis., to visit his aunt, Mrs. J. H. Droege, and family.

Mrs. Rebekah Elliott and daughter, Miss Esther, were passengers to Cincinnati this morning.

Arvilla Rink, who is teaching school at Medora, returned home from Indianapolis this morning.

County Clerk John R. Tinder was here from Brownstown this morning a short time between trains.

Mrs. Ed Jackson has returned from New Albany, after a visit with her daughter, Mrs. E. T. Vernia.

Anna Fitzgibbon, of Sparksville, returned home this morning from attending the teachers' association.

Misses Alma and May McKee, of Shelbyville, were here this morning and went west on the accommodation.

Carl Wipperman went to Columbus Thursday afternoon after spending several days here with friends and relatives.

After spending a week here among relatives, Mrs. George Atkinson and children have returned to their home at Madison.

Joseph Yost returned to Newcastle Thursday after a short visit with his father, Dr. H. E. Yost, and other relatives at Vallonia.

Misses Della and Ada Manion, of Brownstown, were here Thursday evening en route home from attending the teachers' association.

Lafayette Heiman has returned home from Brownstown, where he has been hunting with his brother, Jabez Heiman and Joel Cornett.

Mrs. Samuel Hulse and three daughters, Misses Ruth, Hazel and Zettie, are the guests of the family of Henry Miller, on E. Sixth street.

H. C. Lewis, is here from Gunnersville, Ala., spending a few days with his brother, Robert Lewis, of S. Walnut street, and other relatives.

M. E. Downing, of Louisville, who has been visiting his brother, Ralph Downing, and other relatives since Christmas, has returned home.

A. A. Anderson, general manager of the Indianapolis, Columbus and Southern Traction Company, was transacting business here Thursday.

Miss Ida Sutherland, of Medora, was in the city this morning en route home from attending the meeting of the state teachers' association at Indianapolis.

Mrs. L. D. Hamilton and her daughters, Esther and Elizabeth, who have been in this city for several days the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Birch Shuttles, have returned home.

Miss Ruby Gossman, one of the teachers in the Brownstown schools, was in the city Thursday en route home from attending the state teachers' association at Indianapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Holcher, of Gerard, Ill., who have been the guests of her sister, Mrs. J. F. Tunley, and husband of Fifth and Poplar streets since Saturday evening, left for their home Thursday.

T. V. Pruitt, principal of the schools at Brownstown, was in the city this morning en route home from attending the meeting of the state teachers' Association in session at Indianapolis this week.

Mr. and Mrs. James Knost, of Brownstown, were in the city this morning en route to some Indianapolis where they have visiting relatives and attending the meeting of the state teachers' association. Mr. Knost is teaching in the schools at Sparksville this year.

Blank Books and Office Supplies

T. R. CARTER'S



Don't Get Hot

because we again urge you to lay in your coal supply. It's for your own good. Have us send you now what you will surely have to order some time. Don't wait until a sudden cold snap finds you unprepared for it. Better by far pay us for coal and comfort than the doctor for medicines. Do it now.

Raymond City Coal at \$3.75.

EBNER
Ice and Cold Storage Co.

We Do
Printing
That
Pleases,

Watches for 1910

We are quoting strong values in watches of reliable make. This should influence the anticipation of the New Year's needs.

D. Gruen & Sons fine thin model gentleman watch.

E. Howard high grade watches.

Elgin and Waltham watches.

Every watch is guaranteed. Make your selection now for the New Year. Have the watch regulated and engraved and it will be ready for use at any time.

J. G. LAURUS
JEWELER

WANT ADVERTISING

FOR RENT—Cottage. Inquire 201 S. Bill St. tf

FOR Sale—Young calves cheap. Arthur Newby. d31tf

WANTED—Twenty fresh cows. A. L. Newby. Both phones. tf

FIRE PROOF SAFE WANTED—Small size, low price. Blish Milling Co. j3d

FOR RENT—Seven room house corner of Second and Blish streets. Inquire here. d30dtf

WOOD FOR SALE—Good, dry wood in four cord lots, or over—per cord \$1.75 C. O. D. Either heating or cooking. GEMMER LUMBER CO. dm-w-f-3ld Old telephone.

Mrs. Belle Purkhiser went to North Vernon this morning to attend the funeral of Engineer Lawrence Amick.

The Cause of Many Sudden Deaths.

There is a disease prevailing in this country most dangerous because so deceptive. Many sudden deaths are caused by it—heart disease, pneumonia, heart failure or apoplexy are often the result of kidney disease. If kidney trouble is allowed to advance the kidney-poisoned blood will attack the vital organs, causing catarrh of the bladder, brick-dust or sediment in the urine, head ache, back ache, lame back, dizziness, sleeplessness, nervousness, or the kidneys themselves break down and waste away cell by cell.

Bladder troubles almost always result from a derangement of the kidneys and better health in that organ is obtained quickest by a proper treatment of the kidneys. Swamp-Root corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often through the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and immediate effect of Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest because of its remarkable health restoring properties. A trial will convince anyone. Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is sold by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles. You may have a sample bottle and a book that tells all about it, both sent free by mail. Address, Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, and don't let a dealer sell you something in place of Swamp-Root—if you do you will be disappointed.

Our Annual After Stock Taking Sale Will Begin About January 15, 1910.

We are going to find out how cheap we can afford to sell our surplus stock by taking our inventory now and we will not have to CONSIDER COST when our sale begins. The SALE of all sales is the best when you know how strong you can apply the knife.

Wait for the Big After Stock Taking Clearance Sale

THE GOLD MINE DEPARTMENT STORE

Seymour Temperatures.

The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures as shown by the government thermometers at the Seymour volunteer weather observation station and reported by J. Robert Blair, observer. The figures are for twenty-four hours ending at noon:

	MAX	MIN
December 31, 1909,	40	12

Weather Indications.

Fair and warmer tonight, Saturday partly cloudy and warmer.

Once a Deer Paddock in Yonkers.

In the early days of the Philipse Manor House at Yonkers, N. Y., a deer paddock was maintained in the rear of the mansion. Sometimes they would escape and swim the Hudson river, disappearing in what is now New Jersey.

Want Ads. get results. Try one.

Southern Indiana Railway Company.

Excursion rates account Christmas and New Years.

Dates of sale: Dec. 24 and 25th, Dec. 31st and Jan. 1st, 1910. Return limit: Jan. 3rd, 1910.

Fares: one and one-half fare for the round trip minus charge 25c. Tickets for children between ages of five and twelve years will be sold for one-half the adult rate. Minus charge 25c.

Tickets will be sold to almost all points in state of Indiana.

For further information call on or address the undersigned.

H. P. RADLEY, G. P. A. Terre Haute, Ind.

C. V. LINK, T. F. & P. A. Bedford, Ind.

S. L. CHERRY, Agent. Seymour, Ind.

Try a Want Ad in The REPUBLICAN

The Brush Hat



One of the latest novelties in Men's and Young Men's Hats. Light in weight, smart and snappy in style.

SEE THEM.

THOMAS CLOTHING CO.

A CHRISTMAS STORY

Without flowers is an ill-chosen tale. So are Christmas presents incomplete without perfumes. We have made perfumes our holiday specialty for years. We have pleased thousands. We can please you. See our line now opening up. * * *

Cox Pharmacy Co.

Cut This Out

and bring it with you to PLATTER'S Gallery and you will get one photo extra with each dozen photos ordered. The extra one mounted on larger and finer card or folder.

PLATTER & CO.

Good Teeth a Necessity To Enjoy Life

Note the following reasonable prices:

QUALITY and WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED

Set of Teeth.....\$8.00
Gold Crowns, (22K).....\$5.00
Bridge Work.....\$5.00
Fillings.....75 cents and up

Extracting Painless With Nitrous Oxide Gas EXAMINATION FREE

Dr. R. G. Haas, No. 7 W. Second St. SEYMOUR, IND.

A SPECIAL SNAP

500 acres White River Bottom Farm. 400 acres in corn this year made from 60 to 80 bushel per acre. Price for a short time \$70 per acre. Others smaller. See E. C. BOLLINGER, Agt.

Experienced Tailor

We want to do your tailoring. Give us a trial. Prices reasonable. Best of work in cleaning, pressing and dyeing. Phone 468.

D. DIMATTEO

One door east of traction station.

SUDIE MILLS MATLOCK

Piano Teacher,
Res. Studio: 521 N. Chestnut St. SEYMOUR, INDIANA.

Ladies and Gentlemen

Take your old clothes to THE SEYMOUR TAILORS And have them put in first class wearing condition.

117 NORTH CHESTNUT STREET SEYMOUR, INDIANA

CONGDON & DURHAM,

Fire, Tornado, Liability, Accident and Sick Benefit.

INSURANCE

Real Estate, Rental Agency Prompt Attention to All Business

BATHS

Take Turkish Salt-glow Baths for all kinds of Lung Trouble.

AHLERT'S TURKISH BATH ROOMS

LEWIS & SWAILS
LAWYERS
SEYMOUR, INDIANA

PIANO TUNING

Piano tuning is a science acquired only after years of experience, and satisfactory results cannot be obtained without it. 15 Years Experience.

J. H. EuDaly

ELMER E. DUNLAP,
ARCHITECT

824-828 State Life Bldg. INDIANAPOLIS. Branch Office: Columbus

"Will Go on Your Bond"

Will write any kind of INSURANCE

Clark B. Davis

LOANS NOTARY

THE REPUBLICAN

JAY C. SMITH, Editor and Publisher.
EDW. A. REMY, Editor and Publisher.

SEYMOUR, INDIANA.

SIXTY YEARS A HARPIST.

Rosalee Spohr a Figure in Berlin's Musical and Social Life.

One of the most interesting characters in the musical life of Berlin is Rosalee Spohr, the harpist, who is a niece of the great violinist Louis Spohr. She made her first appearance in public on December 13, 1849, at a concert given by Jenny Lind. She attracted attention first because of her distinguished musical descent, but after the world had once heard her harp art made her famous.

There are few women before the public today who play the harp as virtuosos, although once they were occasionally in the opera orchestras. So it is difficult nowadays to realize that Rosalee Spohr toured Europe in triumph. She found in Franz Liszt a devoted friend and enthusiastic admirer and he was proud to play with her at a public concert. She was the benefactor of his artistic advice. Her career as a public performer ended after about six years. Then she became the wife of Count Sauerma and the stage knew her no more. She still lives in Berlin, more than 80 years old, but enthusiastic in her devotion to the instrument with which she won the triumphs of her brief professional career. For three hours every day she practices the harp and her technique has for that reason remained very complete for one of her age. Her talent was in a measure hereditary since her aunt was a well-known harpist in her day. It was through her playing that Rosalee Spohr, who had begun her musical life as a pianist, turned her attention to the harp.

A widow for more than twenty years it has been her devotion to her art that made her life interesting to her during all this time. Her education was in the first place, she studied for two years under the harpist Grimm, who allowed her to play in public at the end of that period, although it was one of his principles that a harpist should study for ten years. Countess Rosalee has been an intimate friend of the German royal family and both Friedrich and the Empress were delighted to hear her play. Nowadays she is a unique figure in the musical and social life of Berlin and an inspiration to the younger students, who see what a joy and consolation an art may be to one who has acquired it faithfully.

OIL LAKE IN GULF OF MEXICO.

Strange Story Brought to Galveston by Ship Captains.

Reports from ship captains entering this port tell of a new and growing oil lake out in the gulf which is evidently fed from the oil deposits feeding the oil fields of Texas. While it is known this oil lake, situated about 160 miles southeast of Galveston, has existed for several years, it is only recently that it has begun to spread out and is now reported to be more than a mile in diameter, while another ship captain said the surface of the water was covered with bubbling oil as far as their eyes could see.

The latest report is from Capt. Netterton of the British steamship Comedian, just in from Liverpool. He reports the oil bubbling from three distinct jets in the gulf and says the oil deposit is thickening and spreading at a rapid rate. At this point the gulf is 5,400 feet, or over a mile deep, and a tremendous pressure is required to force this heavy oil through this body of water for over a mile and then shoot it out in three streams.

A survey of the chart of the gulf and the oil fields shows that the lake in the gulf is in a direct line with the strata of oil from which the east Texas fields are supplied.

Whether the recent hurricane, plowing through the gulf, has punctured the oil strata, or whether the release of this immense quantity of oil is due to a subterranean earthquake or disruption is not known. Some experts incline to the opinion that a terrific explosion in the bed of the gulf is responsible for this tapping of the oil in the bowels of the earth.—Galveston Tribune.

Now a Society Milliner.

Miss Maude Converse, one of the society leaders of Washington, has opened a millinery establishment in the fashionable northwest district of that city. Miss Converse is a daughter of the late Rear Admiral Converse, once chief of the bureau of navigation. After the death of her father, it was reported that because of financial circumstances, Miss Olga Converse and Miss Maude Converse would go into business on the stage. Miss Olga is an amateur premiere danseuse. Rumor is strong that on Miss Olga's return from Europe next year she will appear on the professional stage. The fashionables of Washington are flocking to Miss Converse, who acknowledges that she gained much of her notion to open the shop from the successful venture of Lady Duff Gordon in London.

Noah White's Sheep.

Not long ago Noah White of Chestnut district had a butting sheep. This sheep went across the Blue Ridge in Union county on a visit and while there went to the house of a lady with her flock of sheep. This lady decided to put the strange sheep up until its owner called for it, but she and her husband made a failure, for the sheep commenced to show fight. The lady made for the house, the sheep in hot pursuit, butting her every step until the door was reached. Then it entered, and did not stop until it ran not only the lady but every child in the house. After staying a while it left, and the family took possession of the house again.—Dahlonega Nugget.

British Vaudeville Trust.

Vaudeville shows in England will shortly become the monopoly of a huge trust, as far as the management is concerned. The several great "circuits" which at present divide the field between them have come to an arrangement to work together. These organizations represent an aggregate of \$5,000,000 a year in performers' salaries, a large proportion of which goes to American artists. The new trust will be known as "The Variety Exchange." Its work will be to control the booking of artists, the erection of economy. These organizations represent overlapping and waste of money in the vaudeville world.

A Thirty Pound Mushroom.

An interesting thing in the mushroom line came to light recently when a giant specimen weighing over thirty pounds was found near Pittsburg by one of the professors in the Carnegie school. The mushroom was edible, it was found, and though it may not have been the growth of a night it certainly grew in less than forty-eight hours, since a search of its locality made the day previous to that on which it was found disclosed no evidence of it. If mushroom growers could arrange to cultivate this particular species more than one mushroom fortune might be the result.—The Epitaph.

Voting Compulsory in Spain.

Only a minority of those entitled to the franchise in Great Britain ever exercise

the privilege so fiercely sought by the suffragettes. Things are ordered differently in Spain. There voting is held to be a duty to the community and neglect of civic obligations carries its own penalty. Men of legal age and under 70, with the exception of priests, notaries and judges, are required to vote in municipal elections. Failure to cast a ballot is punishable by having the offender's name published, by having taxes increased 2 per cent., and by suffering a deduction of 1 per cent. in salary, if employed in the public service, and for a second offence by loss of right to hold elective or appointive office.—New York Sun.

BISMARCK'S LOVE AFFAIRS.

New Biography Tells of His Affection for an Englishwoman.

A new Bismarck biography, written by Prof. Erich Marck, contains interesting revelations regarding the Iron Chancellor's youthful loves. It was "a charming English girl," described by Prof. Marck as a Miss Russell, who belonged to the "highest English aristocracy," to whom the young statesman first paid court and to whom he was married in 1837. Bismarck was 22 years old and had just mounted the first rung of the Prussian bureaucratic ladder as a "referendar" at Aix-la-Chapelle.

He met Miss Russell at Wiesbaden in 1836 in the company of her uncle and aunt, "the Duke and Duchess of C." The young people's acquaintance was renewed in 1837, and on that occasion Bismarck made no secret of his tender fondness for "the British blonde of unusual beauty."

Bismarck is said by his biographer to have been so devoted to Miss Russell that he neglected pressing official duties to follow her to Switzerland, and a betrothal "apparently actually to have taken place." Bismarck is said to have exceeded his leave from official duties by two months. Then, remembering that he was a Prussian civil servant, he wrote from Berne to his superiors begging humbly for forgiveness.

Shortly afterward the engagement to the "irresistible English miss" was broken off, "where or why," writes Marck, "nobody seems to ever have heard." But Bismarck took it much to heart, and his biographer tells of letters and incidents to prove that for a long time he was melancholy and depressed.

BRITISH IMMIGRANTS.

Settlement in England of American Millionaires Pleases Natives.

It is not a little consolation to the patriotic Briton to observe the steady flow of immigration of the wealthy classes of other nations into England and Scotland. It is flattering that those who can afford to live exactly where they choose should be coming to us in such considerable numbers from the United States and elsewhere, and the movement is one likely to increase greatly. Twenty years ago the idea of foreigners hunting at Melton, shooting in Scotland, house boating on the Thames or indulging in any other of the most delightful sports we have to offer them was almost unknown.

Today the number of foreign millionaires who have made England their home is much more considerable than might generally be supposed. We are inclined to think that the movement is a good one in every way from the British point of view. Many of our most brilliant and successful sons and daughters, who settle down among us and add that mixture of new blood which is essential to the vitality of all nations. Many of them restore ancient homes that might otherwise fall into complete decay, maintain large and costly establishments and spend their fortunes freely with our tradesmen. They help to pay our taxes and generally to support our national institutions, and we have no doubt that when their compatriots learn how agreeably they are welcomed the tide of millionaire immigration will set in steadily toward the most delightful residential country in the world.

The sadness of the spectacle of the departing Englishmen, which may be seen almost any day in the west end of the Liverpool landing stage, is nowadays a little mitigated by the fact that a goodly number are going to the King's dominion of Canada, and is somewhat compensated for by the fact that almost every day the gorgeous regal and "bridal" suites of state rooms of the Atlantic floating palaces are bringing immigrants to Great Britain who, having tasted its pleasures, are apparently loath to return to their native land.—London Mail.

Legal Reform and the Steinheil Case.

It is said that Barthou, the French minister of justice, is meditating measures of reform in the code of criminal procedure, and that the new measures have been suggested by American criticism of the inquisitorial attitude of the judge in the Steinheil case. If this report should turn out to have a basis of fact, the sensitiveness of the French and its finely tempered passion for perfection would receive a new and convincing illustration. Incidentally our own slowness in conforming our criminal law practice to our own moral ideals would suffer a severe rebuke. The theory that the French people are decadent gains no warrant or credit from either of the two world-famous trials-at-law that have made so deep an impression upon foreigners. The Dreyfus case revealed a grave injustice and a serious social problem. But it revealed also the heart of a great people, a people with a conscience so delicate and so persistent that it would go to any length to undo a discovered wrong.—New York American.

Victor Hugo's Superstition.

An amusing story of Victor Hugo is related in a French contemporary. The poet had accepted an invitation to dine at the house of one of those ardent republicans who at the time were wittily termed "des precieuses radicales." The dinner hour had passed some time without any announcement that the dinner was served, when one of the company, a friend of Victor Hugo, inquired of the hostess the cause of the delay. The latter explained that owing to one of the guests having sent an excuse at the last moment, she would be thirteen minutes late. Victor Hugo, in a demure and severe tone, replied: "The imbecile is I."

Disciplined for Dueling.

Queen Wilhelmina has approved the sentence for Baron Van Der Capelle, colonel of horse, condemned to imprisonment for duelling. She refused commutation, though the baron is one of her closest friends, and though he did not start the fight. He was challenged by another army officer, would be thirteen minutes late to fight or go to court, which latter is against the officers' code of honor. However, the Queen is afraid that if she extended a pardon to him duelling might become a practice in the Dutch army, and to this the Queen is violently opposed.

I WONDER.

When the plays were sound
And the plots were good,
And the choruses good,
As a chorus should,
We all would roughhouse the whole show
Through,
And the ushers did business by two and two.
When the plays were sound
And the plots were good,
And the choruses good,
As a chorus should,
We all would roughhouse the whole show
Through,
And the ushers did business by two and two.

HIS ILL-GOTTEN GOLD

Young Jimmy Bronson stood hesitating in front of the great mansion—the splendid home where the shades were tightly drawn, and no sign of life came from the still interior. Bronson wanted to enter that house—had good and special reasons for desiring to go in—but when he arrived at the stately palace, and was almost up the steps, he hesitated. He had the queerest, maddest, oddest mission in the world, and his courage was oozing out of him.

That morning, glancing over the papers, Jimmy had learned that Col. Lawton had stricken even unto death, and that he could last but a few days longer—also that his attorneys would come that afternoon to draw up his will. Then it was that the wildest of ideas struck upon the alleged brain of Jimmy Bronson and sent him hurrying forth to the residence of the dying colonel. When he reached the house the absurdity of the idea began to soak in upon the same alleged convolutions, and he stopped fidgeting and was almost ready to flee.

Just at this moment the big door opened and a black servant looked forth. "Ahe yo' Miste' Griffith, the lawye'h," queried the black man.

"No," answered young Bronson. "I just came up—ah—ah—I mean I just called in. I wanted to see if I could talk a moment to the colonel, if he isn't too feeble."

The negro nodded. "De kunnal am pretty neah gone," said he, "but he done gib orders to bring up ab' ob his ole friends, 'cause he'd like to bid dem all good-bye. Come right along, suh." And Bronson, unable to get any further explanations through his stammering lips, was led through the magnificent hallways and into the sick room where the colonel lay.

Bronson gazed into a grim old face with fierce eyes, a great white mustache and a determined jaw. He tried to say something, to stammer out any kind of an excuse, but he couldn't even gurgle. The fierce eyes looked upon him cynically.

"Lawyer's clerk, huh?" said the sick man. "Well, sit down. Don't stand there like a sick chimpanzee. What is it?"

"I—I—I haven't any business here at all," gasped Jimmy. "I—I—I had a fool idea—I wanted to see you—got to the door and the colored man brought me up—I'm very sorry—I'll go."

The vestige of a grin played round the fierce face. "Tell us what it's all about, young fellow," commanded the colonel. "Maybe I can laugh. Good laugh won't hurt me now. Haven't had one in a year. Spout, young man, spout!"

Bronson nerved himself heroically and speech came back to him.

"Colonel," he exclaimed, "if it won't tire you, I'll tell you all about it. I know you'll think I'm a champion fool, but I can't help it."

"My name is Jimmy Bronson. My folks are the best, most religious people you ever saw. I'm engaged to the best girl in the world and one of the most religious, too."

"We will now sing the 109th hymn," said the colonel, with a positive smile rippling round his iron jaws. "I think I see. You want me to boost some religious scheme, to soothe my passage to the hot place, and to make you stand good with the old folks and the young lady."

"No, no, colonel," protested Bronson. "I hear me through, please. The girl and I would have been married a year ago only I didn't feel as if I had the money to support her as I'd like to. Well, I've got it now."

"Then where do I come in?" grinned the colonel. Bronson lifted a deprecating hand.

"It's the way I got the money, colonel. In all my life I never gambled. Never did anything wrong. Last Saturday, colonel, I went to the racetrack with a friend of mine—a fine boy, even if he is a little sporty. He said he had a tip on a horse. I don't know why I let him influence me—I know it was wrong—but I let him put up \$100 for me. Pretty soon he came and told me that my horse won, but that he had something better in the next race and wanted to put the money back on it. I didn't want that money, colonel. I knew it was wrong to take it. I told him to do what he wanted with it. Colonel, the rest of that day was like an awful dream. I don't know how it all happened; all I know is this: That at the end of the races my friend came to me and told me I was a wonder and gave me a big package of money. He said I had copped five in a row, whatever that may be, and that he had doubled each time and got swag odds. Then he made me count the money, and there was \$37,700 in the roll."

"Colonel, I have the money to set up housekeeping and to enjoy life a little. But how am I to explain? If my parents knew I was this money gambling they would never speak to me again. If the young lady knew it she would refuse to even see me in the future. How can I enjoy my money and make it do the good it should, and yet avoid such fearful trouble?"

The colonel howled. His shrieks and squalls of meriment were like the rending of a ship's timber in a gale.

"My boy," said he, finally, "you are indeed a bird. You are the wonder of the age. I can fully appreciate your predicament, my son, but where do I come in?"

Bronson had fully regained his nerve and self-control.

"It was this way, colonel," he explained. "I saw in the morning papers that you were very ill, and that the lawyers were coming to make your will. I thought—I know you'll think I am an idiot—that I would ask you to put a clause in your will stating that you have already given me \$37,700 for some act of friendship in the past—some imaginary favor done and that you wish it understood that the money, if

ready in my possession is to remain absolutely mine. Do you see the idea. You can see how that would square me with my folks and with the girl, and—and—well, I'll bless your memory forever."

Again a paroxysm of delight seized the dying man. When he had finished his laugh he extended a thin but still sinewy hand and grasped Jimmy's digits firmly.

"My boy," said he, "I'll do it. I'll state that you rendered me great services years ago, and you can square it with the girl and your parents by some ingenious explanation—frame that to suit yourself. Leave it to me. What's your full name and home address?"

Jimmy Bronson went home walking on air. He slept soundly that night, with only one sad thought to trouble him—the fact that so grand an old gentleman as Col. Lawton must soon pass away. At breakfast he scanned the morning papers, eagerly hunting for items concerning the colonel. Ere long he found one, and this was what it said:

"The illness of Col. Richard Lawton took a sudden turn for the better yesterday afternoon. Dr. Ponsonby, the attendant physician, found the colonel in high spirits and greatly improved when he made his afternoon visit, and late last night the colonel was sleeping peacefully, with the glow of returning health upon his face and a delighted smile upon his lips. Dr. Ponsonby now thinks the old warrior will live for twenty years to come."

The paper dropped from young Bronson's hands.

"How on earth," moaned he, "am I ever going to fix things up about that money?"—W. A. Phelon in the New York Telegraph.

VICTOR HUGO IN EXILE.

House in Which He Lived at Guernsey—Its Furnishings and Mottos.

Hauteville house in St. Peter Port, Guernsey, Victor Hugo's home while in exile, remains exactly as he left it. It is held by his descendants. Victor Hugo's character is written on the walls and ceilings of every room in the house. Each is distinctive and filled with priceless pictures, tapestries and furniture.

The dining room is "papered" with Dutch Delft ware, and in a recess is a salt cellar made by a pupil of Michael Angelo valued at \$300. The study is a large and important room. It commands magnificent views of Sark, Herm, Jethou, Castle Cornet and the harbor, and leads into a small room used by the novelist as a rest and sleeping chamber, lined with volumes bearing the marks of his own use.

Not the least interesting of the features, and the correspondents points out in unexpected places. "Life is an exile" is inscribed on the door of the dining room; on the bed prepared for Garibaldi (which was never occupied) one may read: "Nox, Mors, Lux; in the oak gallery are three chairs inscribed with the names of "Elihu," and underneath "Elihu" is written "Amatus Amat."

In the red drawing room and other splendid apartments are tables that belonged to Charles II., a bedstead of Francis I., and a fire screen worked by Mme. Pompadour, white and gold design service once the property of Louis Philippe.—Sunday School Chronicle.

WHY NEW YORK?

Explanation in Regard to the National Suffrage Association Headquarters.

To stem the tide of criticism in the National Suffrage association that New York city was about to swallow up the whole organization through the amalgamation of the national headquarters with the city's interests, as well as to quell disturbed members of local societies who fear that the establishment of the national headquarters in New York has hurt their prestige, Rev. Annie Shaw has made a statement of the facts in the case. When we gave up our New York headquarters years ago, under Mrs. Catt, she offered "Elihu," and underneath "Elihu" is written "Amatus Amat."

What Roads Owe to Salt.

Roads, we are told, owe a great deal to salt. According to one theory, the oldest trade route in the world, the existence as a result of the traffic in salt. One of the oldest roads in Italy is the "Via Salaria," along which the people of the Sabine country obtained their salt from the salt pans of Ostia. Salt was the main merchandise carried in the Trans-Siberian caravans in the days of Herodotus, and salt is one of the chief commodities in the trade along the Sahara caravan routes today. Salt and salt fish, it is interesting to remember, entered largely into the commerce of the Carthaginians. The latter, by the way, was considered a delicacy in those pre-Christian days.—London Daily News.

Highest in the World.

The highest viaduct in the world was opened to traffic recently by M. Viviani, the French minister of labor. It is situated at Paderon on the Orleans railway system in the Puy-de-Dome department, between the stations of Lapeyrouse and Volvic. The viaduct is 144½ yards above the river Sioule. It has taken eight years to build and has cost about \$800,000. Previously the highest bridge over which a railroad passed was the Choketk viaduct in Birmania, 139½ yards high.

A Real Specialist.

There is a story told of a Welsh doctor who went to settle in a Kentish village, and the first night of his arrival he was sent for to attend a child. He looked at the little sufferer very attentively, and then delivered this opinion:

"This baby's got the measles; but I ain't posted upon infectious diseases. We must approach this case by circular treatment. You give the little child this draft. That'll send him into fits. Then send for me; I'm a stunner on fits."—Tit-Bits.

To Induce a Heated Tourist Travel.

The French government, realizing how large a share of its prosperity is due to the great travel trade, especially Americans, who visit millions annually in French pockets, has decided to establish a tourist department at the ministry of public works. The plan is that of covering cities and picturesque places with vegetable uses, their out-distance telephones.

FOR THE FARMER.

Water for Young Chicks.

A good watering device for small chicks is an ordinary baking pan, such as is used in breadmaking, filled with pebbles even full, with water poured in to fill the pan. The pebbles should be 1½ inches in diameter. The chicks can walk over these and drink from between them without danger of being pushed into the water, as would be the case in an open pan. A whole brood can drink at one time with this device. The pan and pebbles should be washed every day.

Feeding Stalks to Hogs.

When the green stalks are given to hogs care should be taken to prevent cattle from having access to the woody fiber which the swine will leave after chewing the stalks. Pigs relish chewing the stalk for the sweetness in it, but leave enough saccharine matter in the fiber to make it attractive to cattle, especially the younger stock. This fiber is indigestible, and the cattle, if allowed to pick it up, will frequently eat a sufficient quantity to cause impaction and harmful if not fatal results. It is not safe to let the cattle into yards where swine are given green corn stalks.—Coburn's "Swine in America."

Rye as Horse Feed.

Rye is a good grain to feed horses. It is equal to oats and wheat, but it must be ground middling fine and mixed with cut straw or cut hay. The straw or hay should be cut into half-inch lengths, moistened with water and the rye meal well mixed with it. It is very sticky and horses cannot get the meal without eating the straw or hay with it. In feeding corn to horses we always grind half rye with the corn to make the corn meal stick to the cut straw. Corn and rye ground together in equal proportions and mixed with bright cut straw moistened with water, make a well-balanced ration, equally as good, as eagerly sought after by horses and a cheaper horse feed than oats and hay.

Changing Bees.

The common busy bees may be gradually replaced with the Italian or Cyprian varieties, by removing the old queen and substituting a new fertilized queen of either kind preferred. If she is carefully guarded in a small cage for a few days the bees soon recognize her, and in the course of a few months the old bees will all be dead and the new one will be of the desired kind. The queen is compelled to lay numbers of eggs daily in order to supply the great loss constantly occurring by the destruction from birds, storms and other difficulties. There should be left plenty of honey for a winter supply, and the hives should be well protected from storms. What the beekeeper should aim to do is to sow such crops as will enable the bees to lay in a large supply of honey, and he can well afford to do so if he has a number of hives.

To Cure Kicking Cows.

To cure a kicking cow is often a difficult and tedious task, and unless some method of restraining them from kicking is adopted more loss than profit may result through spilt milk. The person milking also runs considerable risk of injury in some form or other.

When the cause of kicking can only be assigned to vice or an acquired bad habit, the following little arrangement will be found useful, and, at the same time, simple, harmless, effective, inexpensive and easily applied. A strap about one inch wide should be buckled round each hind leg a little above the hock sufficiently tight to compress the hamstring.

The animal cannot kick, and if flies are troublesome and cause her to switch her tail the best plan is to either strap it to her leg or secure it to one of the straps with a piece of cord. Use the straps every time the animal is milked, and after three weeks or so omit, to ascertain whether a cure has been effected or not.—Irish Farming World.

When Hens Are Molting.

One of the difficulties in poultry raising is to get the hens to molt early, so that they will be ready to lay in the fall and winter, when eggs are high. Left to themselves, hens will take a long time to molt, and will not finish until cold weather sets in. They will not then lay until early spring and all the profits for the winter months are lost. At the poultry institute held in Denver by the Colorado Agricultural college, W. J. R. Wilson, a poultryman of long experience, gave his method of controlling the molting of hens. As soon as the hens are through laying he turns them on alfalfa, feeding them dry bran only, in addition. Under this treatment they get thin. Then he feeds them a mixed ration of grains and meat, giving a light feed in the morning and all they will eat at noon and night. Under this treatment they finish molting quickly, get new feathers and begin laying in September. By October 1 they are in full laying condition and make a profit through the fall and winter.

Danger of Barbed Wire.

Barbed wire is all right, for stock cattle, and makes a cheap fence, but it is hard to construct such a fence to turn hogs, and, owing to its dangerous characteristics, it is out of the question for horses, and even for milch cows.

With the woven wire fence the post expense is not so great as that of the other kinds, as they need not be so heavy and may be set a good distance apart. Heavy end posts are an absolute necessity, and they should be set in the ground not less than 3½ to 4 feet deep. If the line posts are 20 to 25 feet apart it is a very good idea to have every fourth post of good size, longer than the others, to allow extra setting. In setting end posts dig a big hole, put the post in, and begin to tamp and ram from the very bottom, not filling it too fast, so as to get the earth about the post packed from the bottom to the top. The "dead man" plan of bracing a post is perhaps better than any other. The "dead man" is a short post, 4 feet from the end about 3 feet deep, 4 feet from the end posts, and with a cable made of plain galvanized wire to the post top and around the dead man as when set. Be held for years as firmly as when set. Black wire will not last more than six or seven years.

A 30-inch biche, the American engineer, is reported to have greatly increased the range of long distance telephones.

than 40 cents per rod, exclusive of posts.—Lexington Herald.

To Keep Eggs Fresh.

Fresh eggs in cold storage at 34 degrees Fahrenheit undergo little if any change, for this temperature is sufficient to limit the activities and prevent the growth of the more common bacteria. The problem of preserving eggs by excluding air has brought forth numerous methods. A series of tests was recently made keeping the eggs for about eight months in some twenty different ways, immersed in brine all were unfit for use. Wrapped in paper 80 per cent. were bad. Packed in bran or coated with paraffin 70 per cent. spoiled. Immersed in a solution of salicylic acid 50 per cent. only were fit to use. Coated with shellac or collodion, 40 per cent. were bad. Packed in wood ashes 20 per cent. spoiled. Coated with vaseline or immersed in a solution of water glass or lime water all were good. From these experiments, as well as many others, it has been found that a solution of water glass offers about the best method of preserving eggs aside from cold storage. Water glass is the common name for potassium or sodium silicate and is obtained in the shops in the form of thick liquid something like glycerin. One part of this to nine of sterile water makes a preserving fluid of the proper strength. The eggs should be packed in a clean, sweet vessel and the solution poured over them until they are well covered. Preserved in this way in a cool place, they will keep for months and often can not be distinguished in appearance from the fresh article. It is generally conceded that they lack the flavor of new-laid eggs, but are in no way inferior in nutritive value.—Field and Farm.

Poison Spray to Kill Weeds.

Where cultivated plants are grown, thorough tillage will keep down the weeds, but to get rid of them in grain fields, pastures and large lawns is the most serious proposition. Wild mustard, or charlock, and wild radish have become especially troublesome in parts of the grain producing states. Wild mustard is very common in wheat, oats, flax and other grain fields, crowding out more valuable plants. This weed is of European origin, and for many years spraying with corrosive chemicals has been practiced in the warfare against the pest in Europe. Copper sulphate (blue vitriol) and iron sulphate (green vitriol or copers) are the substances most used. The blue vitriol costs more per pound, but does not require as strong a solution as is necessary of iron sulphate or copers. There is now in the market a granular form of iron sulphate that can be secured for about \$10 or \$12 per ton, or even less when bought in large quantities. This is applied in the form of a solution, about 100 pounds of copers being dissolved in fifty gallons of water. At this rate it makes a 20 per cent. solution, and 50 gallons is sufficient for spraying one acre.

The directions given by the Wisconsin station for spraying out fields with a solution of iron sulphate for the destruction of wild mustard will apply to the treatment of almost any grain or grass field.

A calm, bright day, after the dew has disappeared, should be chosen for the spraying, as the work is more effective if the solution is put on in the warm sunlight.

In order to have the spray do the most effective work the grain fields should be sprayed when the mustard plants are in the third leaf, or before the plants are in blossom. The next day the tips of the blades of grain may be somewhat blackened, but no bad effects can be noticed, either to the crop or grasses seeded with it, two weeks after spraying.

Dairies, cocklebur, bindweed, ragweed, cheiroy, sheep sorrel, yellow dock, wild lettuce and many other weeds were partially or wholly eradicated from the fields where tests were made for the extermination of mustard.

The explanation of the action of the chemicals seems to be about as follows: The chemical, which is corrosive, attacks the young and tender tissues of the rapidly growing weeds, causing their destruction, while there is little if any injury to the grain crop, particularly if it is a winter grain, or one that was sown early in the spring, so that the crop has gained considerable growth before the spraying.

Investigations at the North Dakota station with chemical means for the control of weed pests have shown that in addition to weeds in fields, such persistent weeds as dandelions may be eradicated in lawns, parks and meadows by thorough spraying with the iron sulphate solution without any injury to the lawn or pasture grass. In the region about Fargo, where the experiments were conducted, spraying once a month or every six weeks throughout the year was found to keep the dandelion in check. For spraying lawns the application should be made a few days after the grass has been cut, with a solution of about two pounds of iron sulphate to a gallon of water. The spray should be forcibly applied, not merely sprinkled over the weeds, on a bright, sunny day, and the lawn should not be mown for two or three days after the spraying. Heavy rains soon after the spraying will destroy the weed-killing power of the solution. Wherever chemicals are used for weed eradication on lawns, it is advisable to scatter grass seed over the lawn each spring and fall.—Philadelphia Record.

Foreign Commerce Expands.

A marked increase in importations and exportations of manufactures and manufacturers' materials, and a decrease in both importations and exportations of foodstuffs is shown by the foreign commerce statistics compiled for September, 1909, by the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor. Imports during that month were valued